

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. III.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1854.

NO. 36.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN DONALD,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[Opposite] Church Street, Toronto.

R. A. WATNEY & CO.,
Flour Dealers,
[Opposite] the Post Office.

They will either purchase flour sent to this place, or will store and sell to others for a moderate commission.
Toronto, July 10th, 1854.

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
[Opposite] the Post Office.

DR. J. HACKETT,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,
NEWMARKET, C. W.
Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel.
February 6, 1854.

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Moseley, Aurora, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favors and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 24, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEYANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,
Newmarket.
N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS
FOR SALE.
July 30th, 1852.

AGENCY OF THE
CITY BANK MONTREAL,
HOLLAND LANDING.

DISCOUNT DAYS:
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
ARTHUR McMASTER, AGENT
Holland Landing, Nov. 3, 1853. *1y-10

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services call upon him personally or by letter, (post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1851.

J. SUTTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Jewellery, &c., Silver Ware made and repaired to order, and Warranted.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., &c.,
of Dublin Ireland.
Residence on the Hill, Newmarket.
May 6th, 1853.

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.,
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COURSE OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1851.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House, Land, General Commission, Division Court Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c., Secretary and Treasurer to the Home District Building Society, Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
COLLECTING PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines, of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancrians Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1851.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1851.

Millinery & Millinery
JUST received a splendid lot of choice variety of FASHIONABLE and LONDON FASHIONS of CAPES, BONNETS, &c., &c.
At the Millinery Establishment, adjoining the Post Office.

ELLEN McGUIRE,
Newmarket, May 4, 1851.

POETRY.

Remembrance.

BY FANNY DELL.

Oh! at the hour when evening throws
Its shadowy wings o'er vale and hill,
While half the scene in twilight glooms,
And half in sunlight glories still—
The thought of all that's past, how long,
And how and where, and how and why—
Remembrance of joy and pain,
Comes mingled with the close of day.

The distant scene of youth's bright dream,
The smiling green, the rustling trees,
The murmur of the grassy stream,
The bounding of the forest breeze—
The friends whose voices were no more,
Shall sweetly thrill the listening ear,
The glow that once in twilight hours,
And disappointment's pang—no more.

But soft o'er each reviving scene
The shadowy wings of memory spread;
And smiling each dear thought between,
Hope others, every tear we shed.
O! then, when death's dear angel comes,
And its dark shadows round us lie,
May smiling beams from memory's sun
Shed brightly on thy evening sky!

LITERATURE.

The Tattler: or the Friends' Misunderstanding.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

In a small country district, where some dozen families formed a neighborhood, there lived, and live still, two farmers, named Long and Chase. They were both of them good-hearted, honest men, and had always been excellent neighbors. One afternoon Farmer Long was in his dooryard, engaged about some trifling affair, and his wife stood near, watching him.

"Ah, here comes John Cutler. Now we shall hear the news," said Mrs. Long as she noticed a youngish-looking, roughly-clad man entering the yard.

Said John Cutler was the news-teller of the neighborhood; a sort of meddling, busybody, who never actually premeditated any injury to his neighbors, but who yet had a great fondness for attending to everybody's business but his own—a class of people very often met with, and who are a pest to any society where they may take up their quarters.

Mr. Long greeted the new comer kindly, and the usual amount of common-place conversation was gone through with respecting the state of the crops, stock, weather, &c.

"By the way," observed Cutler, as the conversation began to flag, "what do you suppose Chase says about you?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," rather indifferently returned Mr. Long.

"Was't no good, any way," continued the news-teller.

Mr. Long slightly raised his eye-brows and discontinued his work.

"Neighbor Chase could have said no evil thing of me," he remarked, but yet with a shade of doubt in his manner.

"I should like to know what he said," spoke Mrs. Long.

"Well," returned Cutler, with a sort of low chuckle, as though he highly prized the information he was about to communicate, "Chase says you are a fool."

"Says what?"

"That you are a fool."

"Did my neighbor say that of me?" asked Long, in a voice made tremulous by sudden excitement.

"Yes—and that ain't all he said neither. He said you were bringing up your children to be fools, too."

"Who did he tell this to?"

"O, there were half a dozen there when he said it. Smith was there, and so was Tim Shute, and Richardson, and young Jim Pool. I shouldn't have thought he would have said so before so many."

"I shouldn't have thought he would have said so at all," uttered Long.

"Mr. Chase had better mind his own business, I should say," exclaimed Mrs. Long.

"My children fools! I should like to ask him what his children are. My children don't steal and lie, I'd like to have him understand that."

"Hush, wife," interrupted the farmer.

"Well, they did steal our apples, and then lied about it. You know they did."

he had told of some half dozen items of news that had transpired at the village.

"Some things about him are curious," returned Chase; "but he is a good neighbor and an excellent man."

"Ah, you don't know everything," said Cutler, in a mysterious manner.

"Don't know everything? Why, what has happened now?"

"Why, Long told me the other day, that you wasn't any better than you should be, and that you'd better pack up and move off."

"Long didn't say such a thing as that."

"Yes, he did, though; and what's more, my wife didn't keep her mouth shut neither."

"What did she say?" asked Mrs. Chase.

"She said that you— But I don't know as I ought to tell of it, though."

"Yes, yes—if she said anything about us we should like to know it."

"Well, if I tell you, you won't say anything about it to them."

"No."

"Because, you see, I don't want to be the means of making disturbances between neighbors. Well, Mrs. Long told me that your children would steal and lie, and Mr. Long said so, too."

"Well I do declare!" uttered Mrs. Chase, dropping her knitting-work, and holding her hands up in indignant astonishment.

"If they said such things as that, then I have been very much deceived in them," said Mr. Chase.

"They did say so."

"Mrs. Long had better look at home, I should think," rather tartly suggested the offended woman.

"My children did once take some of neighbor Long's fruit without leave, and I punished them for it, but I would not have believed that he could have spoken of it in that manner," said Chase.

"And then to think that he should have spoken so of you, too," added his wife. "I declare, I'd never speak to him again as long as I lived. I'll never speak to Mrs. Long again."

"You mustn't blame me for telling you of it, now," said Cutler; for I thought you'd like to know it."

"I'm glad you did tell me," returned Mr. Chase, "for now I shall know how to treat the man who talks thus behind my back."

The shower at length passed over, and John Cutler took his departure. He had relieved himself of a load that had sat heavily on his mind, and he felt quite contented. A thing with him untold was a load he could not bear.

Mr. Chase and his wife talked long and earnestly about the injustice of their neighbor, and they felt grieved and unhappy. They thought no doubt that all they had heard was true, and they allowed themselves to base their opinions and course of action upon it.

On the next Sabbath the two neighbors and their families met at church, but they met and passed each other without a word of greeting or recognition, only looking wrath and angry.

The season of worship on that day was not enjoyed by them as was their wont. The words of the sacred teacher fell upon them without the usual soothing, healthy power, for their hearts were rankling with passion and ill feeling. They both endeavored to feel indifferent, and each thought to treat with contempt what he considered the meanness of the other, but it could not be so. They had been too long neighbors, and too close and kind had been their friendship, to admit of their feeling otherwise than miserable and unhappy.

When the meeting was over, they avoided each other, and the wives hung down their heads to hide their feelings.

Continued on the fourth page.

COLONIAL.

Mr. McDonald's Speech.—Debate on the Address.

Friday, Sept. 15th, 1854.

Mr. McDonald (Glengary) commenced by expressing his regret that the honorable member for Peterboro had thought proper, in discussing a grave constitutional question, to refer to the "unfortunate occurrence" of 1837. It was peculiarly inappropriate for that honorable gentleman, in view of his present associations, to make such a reference.

He ought to have remembered that by doing so he was wounding the feelings not only of the honorable gentleman who was the head and front of the party with which he had recently combined, but of a far larger number of gentlemen on his own side of the House than on the opposition benches. (Hear, hear.)

He (Mr. McD.) hoped there would be an end of these everlasting references to those events. They could accomplish no good, and it was time they had done with them. What had the country seen? They had seen the honorable member for Norfolk (Dr. Rolph), who had been the object of attack to-night, returning to this country under the amnesty granted by the Queen to him and others, and pursuing his profession quietly and peaceably with honor to himself and benefit to his fellow citizens. They had seen the prime minister of a government that had broken to pieces by its own unpopularity seeking an alliance with that honorable gentleman because his name was venerated by the Reformers of Canada that in association with him they might still hope to carry on the government. (Hear, hear.)

He (Mr. McD.) knew something of the combinations of those days. He had been taught the other day by the late Inspector General with the part he took in those combinations. That part he had taken under the direction of the late Inspector General, but he abandoned that gentleman because he was the first to suspect him of treachery. He left that government because 'public' opinion was against it, and because it had 'gone' since, deceived the people and disappointed the country. The late Inspector General formed an alliance with the honorable member

for Norfolk, because the Reform press of the country pointed to that gentleman as the only individual who could guide the Reform party, and because he hoped by such an alliance to be able to carry on the government; that alliance carried strength for a time only. The high-handed acts of the late Inspector General brought disgrace on the administration, and it was then that the latter endeavored to dispose of that venerable and learned gentleman as treacherously as he had disposed of others. An important constituency had returned to Parliament the honorable member for Norfolk, and another gentleman who also figured prominently in the scenes which had been referred to. Were the people to be constantly insulted for their choice of Representatives? When Mr. Mackenzie returned to Canada in 1839, he was elected to Parliament, for the County of Haldimand on the first vacancy that had occurred in Upper Canada, by an overwhelming majority, in spite of the government influence that had been used to keep him out. The same honorable gentleman has twice since been re-elected, for the same country. The people of the country repose confidence in these gentlemen, and they ought to be permitted to sit in his chamber and arouse the Council Board of His Excellency the Governor General without being exposed to these constant taunts and insults. He was sorry, he repeated, for the attack which had been made on the venerable member, for, so far as he knew, that gentleman had performed his duties whilst in office, in a most becoming manner. He was sorry too that the attack came from his honorable friend from Peterboro for he always listened to that gentleman with pleasure, as one who generally addressed the House in a manner indicating an extensive acquaintance with the wants and requirements of this great country, and the House always benefited by his forcible arguments in the course of the debate. But if he was compelled to find fault with a portion of the remarks of the honorable member for Peterboro to-night, he had on the other hand, to thank him on behalf of the opposition, for the explanation he had given, and for contradicting the statement which had been made from the treasury benches that the new government had promised to adopt all the measures of the late administration. (Hear, hear.) The gentleman spoke no doubt by authority. Belonging as he did to neither party, he evidently possessed to a great extent, the confidence of both. He was sure the gentleman had reliable information or he would not have made the explanation they had listened to to-night. He would not have spoken as he had done, unless he had known that the conservative part of the administration would repudiate some of the measures of the late administration, whatever they might do with regard to others. (Hear, hear.) Thus then, the conservative party, thought the member for Peterboro, repudiated the assertion made the other night by the Attorney General, and repeated by the honorable member for Laprairie (Mr. Loranger), who declared, in speaking of the combination, that he could not receive it with enthusiasm, but that he acquiesced in it because it adopted the views, sentiments and measures of the late administration. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. McD.) had thought there was something significant in the silence maintained by the party to which Sir Allan McNab belonged. They sat by in silence and heard the statement made without contradicting it, that they had pledged themselves to make such an unexampled sacrifice. But to-night the honorable member for Peterboro rose and stated in their behalf that they did not acquiesce in the statement which had been made in the House. He (Mr. McD.) asked reformers to pause and consider whether they had not been sold. He had not the slightest hesitation in expressing his solemn conviction that they had been treacherously sold, and he would proceed to state the views he entertained of the combination and the result which were to follow from it. Responsible government was never designed to accomplish what they had recently witnessed. It was never intended that responsible government should be made the means of continuing in office, men who had avowedly and unquestionably lost the confidence of the country. They should remain in office only just as long as they retained the confidence of the country, and resign their places to others just so soon as they lost that confidence. But what had they lately witnessed? Before the late dissolution of Parliament there were unequivocal marks of dissatisfaction in the Reform ranks at the dilatoriness of those in power in reference to the great measures which the country demanded. Well, the House met after an adjournment of a year, and amendments to the address hostile to the administration were adopted. Charges of a very serious nature were brought against the administration. The honorable member for Kingston (Mr. Macdonald), who had now gone over to the other side, and was to be the administration leader, stood up in his place in this House, and declares that the administration, then in power were "steeped in infamy to their very lips," and that they were "tainted with corruption collectively and individually, both in their public and private characters." And yet within three months after, they found the gentleman who made use of that language, almost unparalleled in the annals of parliament, amalgamating with the administration which he thus denounced! (Hear, hear.) Could anything happen by surprise? He (Mr. McD.) knew nothing of the charges which were made at that time, and since. He was not prepared to endorse or participate in them. But they were made, and made not only by the press, but on the floor of Parliament. Well the late Inspector General returned from England after the pompous parade of a public dinner; and as soon as he met the assembled wisdom of Canada, they told him they had no confidence in him. What did he then do? Did he resign, and give the Governor General an opportunity to send for Sir Allan McNab? There

might have been some justification for it at that time, because, Sir Allan's party were numerically stronger in proportion than now. But no, he dissolved Parliament in order, as it was said, to still investigation into the charges which had been made against him, in the hope that the government interference and intimidation of the most disgraceful kind, such as was said to have been practised in the county of Missisquoi, and elsewhere, the Government might ensure the return of a sufficient number of their adherents to clear them from these charges. They failed in that, and then it was to have been expected that they would have come into the House and pursued the manly, open, constitutional course pointed out by the honorable member for Norfolk. Instead of that, the honorable gentleman demanded that an enquiry against them should be stifled, banded together with the opposition who had made these charges against them—men who, from their first entrance into public life, had been opposed to all those measures which were dear to the Reform party. It was into the hands of such men that the affairs of the country were confided by the late Inspector General—an individual who had risen to his present political position, aye, to influence on the shoulder of the Reform party and who owed everything to that party. (Hear, hear.) This administration was formed at the bidding of the late Inspector General, and only existed at his pleasure; he had only to withdraw the support of his Upper Canada friends, and where would the administration be? Who could have supposed that, the time would have ever arrived when the gallant knight from Hamilton would seek an alliance with the Hon. member for Kennebec, and that his government rested solely on that support? In a course like this, the Inspector General was sustained by some of those from Upper Canada, who belonged to the old Reform party—men who would have been indignantly rejected by the people, had they dared to breathe his name at the polls, but who came down here and followed his lead after he had confessedly lost the confidence of the country. Was such an administration to be tolerated by the people of this country, under a system of Responsible Government?—Ought an administration to exist for a day because certain measures are said to be in jeopardy? If such be the plea, dishonest politicians can retain power as at present, whilst actually representing the minority. Were the patronage and power of the government to be thus placed indirectly into the hands of a man who did not possess the confidence of the people? Mr. McDonald then contended that the principle which Reformers so ardently desired to see established in our constitutional system, viz., that the Government should be carried on by men who had the confidence of the majority, and in whom faith and reliance could be reposed, had been most shamefully violated, by the recent movement on the part of those who, as it is notoriously known, do not represent the feelings and wishes of the people, though, perchance, on the floor of the House they may count upon a majority. It was said that he (Mr. McD.) was a disappointed man, and that he opposed the combination because he had no share in it himself. All he could say in reply to this was that he had the honor of a seat in that House for nearly fourteen years, and that he defied any Government or combination to say that he ever truckled to it, ever offered his services or demanded to form any part of any administration. If he would have truckled to the administration in the present crisis, there was no saying how matters might not have been accommodated; but whenever he was approached on the subject, he peremptorily declined to have anything to do with an administration in which he had no confidence, and which had forfeited the confidence of the country. Gentlemen on the other side said that they came here pledged to procure certain great measures, but it was ever supposed by the people who elected them that those measures were to be carried and the credit of them usurped by Sir Allan McNab and his party? Threats were thrown out that if they refused to support the present administration there must be a new election. He, for one, was perfectly willing to go before the country, because he felt confident that even if they succeeded in carrying a bill for the settlement of the Reserves question with the present administration, all the other great measures in which the people of the Province were interested would be thrown aside. He was convinced that this unholy alliance would have a most mischievous effect upon those great questions. The Conservative party had combined with the late administration upon that one question of the Reserves, and no other. The next great question that came up would lead to the difference of opinion, and then an appeal to the country would become necessary. Let not those Reformers who had aided the late Inspector General in this unholy alliance, and who still cling to him, expect that in the event of a new election their Conservative allies in their respective counties would elect them in preference to Conservatives. If they expected anything of that kind they would find themselves mightily mistaken. The Conservatives would tell them they had deceived their own party, and were no longer to be trusted. Nobody questioned that there were a sufficient number of Reform members in the House to have formed an administration; because at most, the Conservatives only number 25 out of 130. Was it not then the duty of the late Inspector General to have made every effort to have healed the breaches in his own party, instead of throwing himself into the arms of the very stipules of that party? (Ironical cries of hear, hear.) But that would not suit the late Inspector General's views. Determined, indeed, was he to punish the Reformers of Canada, because, forsooth, certain members refused to be dragged by him into the meshes of political turpitude. That gentleman had not actually more power and patronage at his command than when he sat on the treasury

benches. [Hear, hear.] The new administration depended entirely for its existence on his support; and consequently, all these charges of Railroad speculations, Grand Trunk contracts, and other jobs, would of course be brushed up. [Hear, hear.] No one could question that. The President of the Grand Trunk Railway, who had never been elected by a constituency, had been made Speaker of the Legislative Council; and every member of this House who had had anything to do with Railroad matters, had joined the late Inspector General in supporting the combination.

Mr. GALT—(laughing)—No, not every one. (Loud cries of hear, hear, from the ministerial benches.)

Mr. McDonald was referring now to Upper Canada—that section of the Province to which the Inspector General more particularly belonged. When Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine retired from office, the late Inspector General took shelter under the wing of the hon. member for Norfolk (Dr. Rolph). He went to the County of Oxford with a letter of recommendation from that gentleman in his pocket, but even that scarcely sufficed to keep up his tottering popularity. But at that time, a movement was made in reference to railroads. The late Inspector General went to England, and they all recollected his manly letter to the then Colonial Secretary. But they all knew, that but for that railroad agitation of those days, the administration could not have kept its position, even till the meeting of the last parliament. It had been said that the present combination was the only one that could have been successfully made, and the independent Reformers of Upper Canada had been charged with allying themselves with what was popularly termed the Rouge party of Lower Canada. It was admitted that that party embraced a considerable portion of the talent of Lower Canada, and what were the principles upon which they stood? The able representative of Montreal (Mr. Dorion) told the House the other day, that they sought for nothing that could not be obtained under the working of our present constitution. He (Mr. McD.) for one could have no objection to a general alliance with that party, judging them by their declaration in this House, that they sought no reform by means of violence or bloodshed, but by the legitimate operation of the wishes of the people. (Ecoute, ecoute, from the Rouge party.) All attempts that had been made to resist or keep down public opinion in this country had failed. It would rise in spite of all such efforts, and sweep, like a spring freshet, every obstacle from before it. [Hear, hear.] He was not ashamed to avow that he was with the Rouge party on the main points, though he might differ with them as to time and details, and he believed that they would find many supporters throughout the country when their principles were clearly understood, and when it was known that they sought to carry out those principles within the bounds of the constitution. The hon. member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Galt) had stated in the course of the debate, that the dissatisfaction on the part of Reformers with the late administration, was owing to the Conservative tendencies of the Lower Canadian section of it. This he (Mr. McD.) denied in positive terms. That dissatisfaction was owing to the dilatoriness and the deceptions practiced by the Upper Canada section of the Cabinet. Mr. McDonald then went on to combat the assertion that the Conservatives of Upper Canada were the natural allies of the Lower Canadians, and quoted in support of his position the resolutions adopted by the Tory Legislature of Upper Canada in 1839, setting forth the conditions on which they would consent to fraternize and unite with the Lower Canadians. One of these conditions was, that in apportioning representation in the House of Assembly of the United Provinces, Lower Canada, with 600,000 inhabitants, should have 50 representatives; whilst Upper Canada, with 407,000 inhabitants, should have 64 representatives. Another condition was, that the English language only should be used in the Legislature, courts of justice, and so forth. These (he continued) were those Tories whom his hon. friend from Montmorency (Mr. Cauchon) delighted to honor, and to whom he had adhered for the last four years with a steadiness worthy of a better cause. [Laughter.] He was sorry his friend had been over-looked in the combination. [Hear, hear.]

The hon. member then read from Lord Durham's report, to show that the proceedings there charged against the old "Family Compact" were precisely similar to the proceedings of the late administration, though professing to act under a responsible system. He concluded by declaring, that if such combinations as these, placing the power and patronage of the government in the hands of a minority, who did not possess the confidence of the country, were to be the fruits of responsible government, he, for one, desired some other form of government. [Loud cheers.]

THE NEW CABINET.—The Blora Back-woodman thus walks into the recent coalition between the Tories and the Corruptionists:—"Such a cabinet was never heard of since Responsible Government existed. With borrowed measures—borrowed support—borrowed talents—borrowed eloquence—it has not a single claim in the confidence of the country. Hinks with his reduced tail, may promise them support; Morin may consent to tolerate it, and bolster it up by his presence; Spence may sell himself for its salvation; but the people and their representatives cannot tolerate it even for a brief period. Who can believe that McNab will honestly secularize the Reserves? Who can think the commercial interests of the country safe in the hands of a blundering Caley? Who can have faith in slippery Macdonald? Canada is fifty years ahead of 1838, and Toryism can never again hold the reins, even if docking its wolfish form, and propensities in Reform apparel."

Now Advertisements.
Auction Sale—S. Trent.
Cabinet Warrent—J. Bradford.
Cabinet Warrent—J. Bradford.
List of Letters—Wm. Lee.
New Store—B. Hughes.
List of Letters—B. Wheeler.
Carpenter's Men.
List of Letters—G. Dean.
Farm for Sale—R. W. Cleland.

Parties favoring us with their Advertisements would much oblige by sending them in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, as the paper is invariably put to press on Friday.

The News
Newmarket, Friday, October 13th, 1854.

Legislative Council, Bill.

As this Bill affects very materially, in many respects, from the Bill proposed by the late Administration, we deem it expedient to lay a synopsis before our readers:

Section 1, repeals certain sections of the Imperial Act, in order to allow this one to take effect; and also makes a provision that the present members of the *Honorable Body* may sit for life, without an election.

Section 2, allows present members the privilege of resigning; and also any elected members; after which a new election shall take place to fill the vacancy.

Section 3, provides that the Legislative Council shall, from and after the date of the return of the first Election of twenty Members, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, be composed of the persons who shall be Members of the Legislative Council at the time of the passing of this Act (hereinafter called "Present Members,"), subject to the provisions hereinafter made as to Members appointed after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and also of Members to be elected, one half for Upper Canada and one half for Lower Canada, the total number of Elective Members being sixty; and one such Member being elected for each of the sixty Electoral Districts into which this Province is divided for that purpose: Provided always, that (unless after a dissolution of the said Legislative Council as hereinafter provided) twenty Members only shall be elected at the first Election, which is to take place under the provisions of this Act, twenty other Members only at the Election which shall take place two years thereafter, and twenty other Members at the Election which shall take place four years thereafter: Provided also, that the present Members, who shall have been appointed after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, shall cease to be Members of the said Legislative Council, at the end of two years after the day of the return to the Writs for the first Election of twenty Members; but they may be elected at the Election which may then take place, or at any other Election.

Section 4 fixes the time each member shall be elected for, at 6 years; unless the party elected chooses to vacate before that time.—Twenty are to be elected at once and twenty more in two and four years. In case of any member vacating his seat, a new election shall take place in the electoral district for which that person was the representative.

Section 5 provides that all persons qualified to vote at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly, may vote for members of the Legislative Council; and also provides that all Election Laws relative to members of the Assembly shall apply to elections of members of the Council. It also provides as to the days of the return of the Writs, and the day of the retirement of the elected Members. The Governor has the power of appointing the Returning Officer. In Upper Canada, Township Clerks to act as Deputy Returning Officers. No man can be a candidate unless he owns real estate to the value of £1000.

Section 6 shows how the Election Laws hereby extended shall be construed, in applying them to members of the Legislative Council, and makes special provisions as to certain returns from Electoral Districts.

Section 7 compels an elected member, after he has sent in his resignation, to sit until the day of the return of the writ for the election of another Member in his place.

Section 8 makes provision for the alteration, when requisite, of the forms in election laws and indentures. Members are to be elected to the Council under the same laws as Assembly-men are now chosen.

Section 9 provides, that no person shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the said Legislative Council, or to "sit as an elected Member thereof, unless he be a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years, and a stated resident of this Province, nor unless he shall have been previously to such Election, a Member of the Legislative Council of Upper or of Lower Canada or of Canada, or a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper or of Lower Canada or of Canada, or shall be possessed to his own use and benefit of real property situated in Canada held in free and common socage, or *en fief* or *en route* or *franc aleu*, of the value of one thousand pounds currency, over and above all rents, mortgages, charges and incumbrances charged upon or due and payable out of or affecting the same." It also provides that the declaration shall take place, the same as at an election of a member for the Legislature at the present time.

Section 10 relates to cases of false declarations. A Returning Officer guilty of making a false return may have legal proceedings instituted against him for corrupt perjury.

Section 11 provides that if any member of the Council shall become bankrupt, or take the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or become a public defaulter, or be

attained of treason, or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime, his seat shall become vacant.

Section 12 enacts that every person who shall be disqualified by law to be elected or to sit as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, shall be disqualified to sit in the Council; and whenever any member of the Council accepts an office under Government that would disqualify him to sit in the Assembly, it will also disqualify him from sitting in the Council; he can, however, return to his constituents and be re-elected, provided the office was not one that would prevent his taking a seat in the Assembly.

Section 13 enacts that persons elected to the one House, cannot sit members elected to the other.

Section 14 shows how Members of the Legislative Council may vacate their seats by resignation; it also provides that no member shall resign while his election is controverted, or while it remains liable to be controverted, for any other cause, than bribery or corruption.

Section 15 provides how the elections shall be held, and extends the power of the Speaker of the Legislative Council to the same extent as the Speaker of the Assembly.

Section 16 defines the extent of the authority of the Returning Officers, and provides that in case a poll is demanded in an electoral district, it shall be opened in all the Townships the same as for a member of the Assembly; and also provides that in case of an election the Deputy Returning Officers are to be furnished with a list of voters, or some document for ascertaining the persons entitled to vote.

Section 17 provides that neither the expiration of the period for which any "Legislative Assembly is to continue, nor the dissolution of any Legislative Assembly, shall *ipso facto* affect the continuance of the Legislative Council for the time being; but it shall be lawful for the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, or either of them, separately from the other, in like manner as he may now dissolve the Legislative Assembly; and after any such dissolution, it shall be lawful for the Governor by an instrument or instruments under the Great Seal thereof, to summon and call together a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly in and for this Province, or a Legislative Council only, or a Legislative Assembly only, as the case may require; but no session of the Parliament or Legislature shall be held unless there be both a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly then legally summoned and called together; and any such dissolution of the Legislative Council shall vacate the Seat of every Member thereof except the present Members; and new Writs shall issue for the Election of Members of the Legislative Council for all the Electoral Districts, in like manner and under like provisions as after the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly new Writs are to issue for the Election of Members thereof." It also provides that the Legislative Council shall not be dissolved unless they refuse for two successive sessions to reject a measure of the Assembly.

Section 18 gives exclusive power to the Legislative Council for hearing, trying and adjudicating upon impeachments preferred by the Assembly against public functionaries in the Province.

Section 19 provides that controverted elections shall be tried, the same as those in the Assembly are tried now.

Section 20 gives power to the Council for the election of their own Speaker; and when elected shall hold office until removed or shall cease to be a member; but the vacating of the Seat of such Speaker by lapse of time and his re-election without interruption, shall not cause his said office of Speaker to be vacated.

Section 21 provides for the repealing of the Imperial Act, requiring a property qualification for Members of the Legislative Assembly, with so much of the Statutes of the Province as relates thereto.

Section 22 makes provision for the mode of determining by Ballot, the order in which the Electoral Districts in each section of the Province shall become entitled to return Members to the Legislative Council.

Section 23 provides the mode of determining the order in which the members for Electoral Districts in each section, shall vacate their seats after a dissolution.

Section 24 enacts that, copies of Lists of Electoral Districts, in the order in which they were ballotted, shall be certified by the Speaker and furnished to the Governor, who shall thereupon, and without further notice, have full authority to issue Writs of Election at the proper times according to the provisions of the act, but if any seat shall be vacated otherwise than by lapse of time as aforesaid and a Writ of Election is to be issued in consequence of such vacancy, notice thereof shall be given to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the Writ of Election shall thereupon issue, in like manner *mutatis mutandis* as in cases of vacancies occurring in the Legislative Assembly.

Section 25 interprets certain expressions in the foregoing Bill.

On the first page of to-day's issue we publish the Speech of the Hon. Member for Gloucester, Mr. J. S. McDONALD, made during the debate on the address. Clear, conclusive and satisfactory reasons are given for opposing the present Government, and also for working the party termed *Rogues*. It would be well for fault-finders to carefully read over this speech, and inwardly digest the comprehensive, practical inferences, that may be drawn from it.

Prophecy Fulfilled.

The truthfulness of the remarks we made last week, in reference to the Coalition, may be seen by taking a cursory glance at the synopsis of the new Legislative Council Bill, introduced by Mr. Morin on the 27th ult., which appears elsewhere in to-day's issue. Just as we anticipated, it does not carry out in detail the principles advocated by the Reform Party; and comes far short of meeting the demands of the country. In the first place a great blunder is committed in allowing the present members of the Council to retain their seats for life. Hinks's Bill, making them all go out in four years, was far preferable. According to its provisions, the people of Upper and Lower Canada may elect twenty Representatives to that Honorable Council; but the 35 old-fogies that now compose that body may thwart the people's wishes, and as usual, veto any good progressive measure. The toleration of such a system of things is abominable.

The next objection is in reference to the Electoral Districts. Thirty from Upper and thirty from Lower Canada are to be elected; and although Upper Canada has by far the largest population, and much more rapidly increasing, yet we are only allowed to send the same number of Representatives. Supposing Upper Canada to increase in the same proportion from 1851 to 1861, as it did from 1841 to 1851, its population will then amount to nearly 2,000,000; while Lower Canada will only have increased to about 1,200,000. Now, is it fair—is it just—is it equitable that we in Upper Canada should only have the same number of Representatives, with a population of 2,000,000, as they in Lower Canada with only a population of little over a 1,000,000? It cannot be.

Another objection is in reference to the length of time for which a candidate is elected—six years. Four years is plenty; and then the temptations, by which they are surrounded, will not be so strong, neither will Government be in a position to exert the same influence, and thus lead them by a sort of hallucination. Six years is altogether too long, and will have a tendency to defeat the grand object contemplated in the establishment of the elective principle. Such measures as these should be introduced and carry out in detail principles that will benefit the country, and not be made the stepping-stone to opulence and wealth, or serve the base designs of political demagogues.

We next object to it in consequence of the high figure of the property qualification. No man can be a candidate unless he owns real property to the value of £1000;—no matter how educated—how intelligent—how capable. Truly this is a wonderful age, when houses and lands can qualify a man to sit in the highest councils in the country and makes laws for the government of the people, although he may not be able to write his own name twice the same! Yes, we are a progressive people, truly!

Another stupid provision provides that a candidate must at least, be thirty years old. No Electoral District can now choose a man to be their Representative, let him be never so rich—never so well qualified, unless one score and ten years have gone over his head. This is progression on the backward track. We always said McNab and Caley belonged to the retrograde school, and here we have it exemplified to a demonstration. Never were honest Reformers more completely sold, then, by building up hopes on the present noadescript Administration; the truth is, they are behind the age, and the sooner we can get rid of them the better it will be for Canada. If the Clergy Reserve Bill contains as many blunders and leaves room for as many objections as this Bill, we venture to predict the Ministry will be foiled in their attempt to make the Assembly swallow the dose. By that time perhaps Canada will have another head (Sir E. Head), and front, and we should not be surprised if another election—the people are rich, they can pay the piper; but eventually Ministers will find—

"Jordan a hard road to travel."

They will have to answer for these things at the hustings; and they may depend upon it; a jury of the people of Upper Canada will find a true Bill against them. Certain localities may favor them; but the country generally will thwart their ambitious expectations.

Ministers have succeeded in obtaining an adjournment of the House for ten days in order to have a pleasure excursion. There is plenty of money in the big chest now, and they seem determined to take the benefit of it. Thus we go.

We learn by the Toronto papers that His Honor the Chancellor gave his judgment in the £10,000 job on Monday last. The evidence is summed up at great length. Mr. Bowes is ordered to pay £5,000, that being his share of the spoils, to the City of Toronto. It is said that a similar action will now be instituted against Mr. Hinks.

"The News Bag."—The first number of DOUGLAS JEROME'S "News Bag," advertised in our columns a short time ago, has been received. Its mechanical appearance is good; and the variety and quality of the selections carry out fully the expectations excited and raised by the prospectus. We have no doubt if the succeeding numbers display as much taste and talent as the one before us, it will shortly become a welcome visitor to numerous friends in western Canada.

The North York Branch Agricultural Society hold their Fall Show in Newmarket, on Wednesday next the 18th inst. We beg to remind the Directors of the meeting, on the morning of the Show. An auction sale will take place at the close of the exhibition, of stock and produce, in order to give farmers the chance of a change in stock and seed. We understand that Sawyer, Trent, Esq., proposes disposing of several fine sheep and lambs on that day, both imported, and of his own raising. A number of the butchers from Toronto expect to be present, with a view to purchase all the marketable stock.

WEST GYLLIMBURY, SHOW.—We had the pleasure, thanks to the kindness of others for taking us of attending the above Society's Fall Show of Stock Implements and Produce. The entries were not numerous, but a large number of people were assembled. The Sheep exhibited were good, and when we have said this, we say all for stock. The potatoes and roots of nearly all kinds were good; and the Ploughs were a credit to their makers. We heard a good deal of complaint against the Judges for awarding the first prize to Mr. WATKINS of Bradford, for Carriage Harness. In this class two entries were made, Mr. WATKINS of Bradford and Mr. WINNER of Newmarket. The Harness made by Bradford was only valued at £10; while Mr. Winner's sold for the good old £16 5s.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

5th and last Chapter of the Chronicles of the North Riding.

1. And moreover, it had been cunningly devised by Lord Elgin, Francis and their chief advisers, that the Election should take place in the midst of the wheat harvest.

2. For they said within themselves, if we bring the Elections on at this time, many of the farmers, who are all strong Reformers, will be made to abide at their own houses.

3. And peradventure such men may be returned to the Assembly of the People, as will not, as soon as they come here, ring in our ears the old "hiss and cry" about the corruptions of our Government and the "secularization of the Clergy Reserves."

4. And it came to pass that the great day of election drew on apace, even the 28th and 29th day of the Seventh Month. And now there were great commotion and excitement throughout the land; and chariots and horsemen were driving to and fro, and up and down, that they might thereby gather together the various tribes to go forth to the Polls.

5. And now it came to pass that the Kingites, and the Whitechurchites, and the Gwillimburyites, and the Georgianites, and all that could leave the wheat harvest, went forth to the Polls.

6. And when they had all come up to the place which had been appointed for them to vote, the friends of Joseph who were of the old Reformites did give their votes unto Joseph. But some of the Reformites, together with the other-ites before mentioned in these Chronicles, did cast their votes for James.

7. And moreover, the Kingites, and the Gwillimburyites, and the Georgianites, did give more votes unto James than they did unto Joseph; but the Whitechurchites were a numerous tribe, and Joseph was born among them, and they knew the goodness of his ways and the integrity of his life; and they went forth, almost boldly, and did cast their votes for Joseph.

8. For the Whitechurchites said among themselves, verily, Joseph hath his abode amongst us, and he is like unto us, even a tiller of the soil; he is privy to all our wants and the wants of the land, and therefore, we will send him again to the Assembly of the People, notwithstanding all the evil things which his enemies do say against him.

9. And now the Whitechurchites did greatly desire his election; and the women spake well concerning him;—and even the Dutch maidens, near unto the city of Stouffville, wrought with the sickle while their fathers and brothers went to the Election. And a great multitude of Whitechurchites went to the Polls and voted for Joseph.

10. And it came to pass that when the different tribes in the land of the North Riding had cast their votes: some for James and some for Joseph, that William, the High Sheriff of the land, came forth from the great city of Toronto, even unto the city of Newmarket, to declare unto the people which of the two had received the most votes at their hands.

11. And a great multitude of people were gathered together.

12. And the High Sheriff ascended the steps of one of the three "taverns," (not the same that the Apostle spake concerning) and he made proclamation unto the people, and said unto them: Hear, O ye tribes of the North Riding! that I may declare unto you what ye have done in this matter.

13. And he opened the books and numbered all the votes which the divers tribes in the Riding had cast; and he declared unto the people that Joseph had received one score and thirteen votes more than James.

14. And James was weighed in the balance of public opinion and "found wanting." And when William had declared these things unto the people, the Whitechurchites and the Josephites sent up a shout of rejoicing that rent the firmament. But the friends of James were cast down and distressed.

15. And when James heard the shouts of the Josephites, he spake within himself: "ye bray like unto asses."—Are ye so void of understanding as not to know that the land of King, and the land of the Gwillimburies, and the land of Georgian, have chosen me to go forth to the Assembly of the People? and ye, of the land of Whitechurch, are worthy of none, save the "digger of stumps," to be your representative.

16. And James spake of it to Joseph, and testified that he was nought but the "tool of the Ministry." But Joseph answered unto him, that the election did verily manifest what kind of tool the people thought him to be.

17. And this "tool" is, verily, now in the Assembly of the People; and its works do manifest that it hath a sharp edge and a goodly temper! yes, it hath talent to discern and a will to execute the wishes of its constituents; and it doth honor to the land of its birth, and it will keep all the commandments of the people.

18. And it came to pass that many other evil things were said of Joseph. It was said by his enemies that he had written an epistle to Samuel (the same that is made mention of in the first Chapter,) that he should buy one Erastus, the Scribe of the New Era, with a price.

19. And the truth of Joseph's epistle had been wrested, as no such thing had been contemplated; for all that he had written unto Samuel, was, that he should take heed that others did not buy the New Era, and not the Scribe; for he knew the power of Erastus and the Era, and Joseph greatly desired that they should continue to walk in the ways of truth and honesty.

20. And Joseph hath gone forth to the Assembly of the People where he hath done well for the land and his constituency; and James doth abide at his own house and is much cast down because the people of the North Riding did again testify against him.

21. And, now, when the Scribe hath written a few words more he will end these Chronicles. To the Josephites he would say—rejoice unseemly, for ye have had "close shaving" to elect your Member; and the majority of "one score and thirteen" doth not furnish great cause for exultation. Therefore, rejoice not unseemly.

22. And unto the Priests and High-Churchmen I would say—join yourselves unto Joseph and secularize the Reserves;—for, if ye have "freely received the Gospel, freely preach it unto others;" and like the great Apostle, "thank God that ye are chargeable unto no man," that God that ye are chargeable unto no man, that your own hands do minister unto your necessities.

23. And let these hands go for the education of the people, and then will young men have knowledge, and will rise to be Judges and Lawyers in the land. And will the people not be forced to go into other parts for Lawyers, who knoweth is not, save once in four years?

24. And to the Romites, and the Grogites, and all those who make gain by the sale of drinks, I would write, that ye cease from your unholy traffic. For ye have digged down the alters of domestic happiness; ye have robbed the bosom of his substance and covered the wife and her children with poverty and rage.

25. Yea, ye have digged thousands of premature graves, and ye have made the widow and the orphan to weep, as it were, tears of blood! Cease, therefore, from your unholy calling, and unite with Joseph for the Law of Maine. Then will the wife and her children, the widow and the orphan bless you, and then will the land smile with temperance and prosperity.

26. And, moreover, unto the "Hard Cases" the Scribe would write: "Turn ye also from the iniquity of your ways and learn to do well;" then will ye not be accused of doing evil unto others; ye will have cause to be wroth at the old man James, the disciple of Esculapius.

27. And, now, these Chronicles were, verily, written as things were heard and understood by the Scribe; and if they contain dark sayings, then he that readeth may read, and he that hath understanding may perceive the true meaning thereof.

28. And, moreover, if it shall come to pass that if the present Parliament should be dissolved, and if the "like thing" should happen again, then will the spirit of politics fall upon the Scribe, and he will write a Second Book of these Chronicles for the edification of the people. So mote it be.

JARADIAH,
The Scribe,
In the land of King.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.

Mr. Felton introduced a bill to provide for the election of jurors by the Municipal Council.

Mr. Chabot spoke in answer to Mr. Mogensien that it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill this session to fix the division line between Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. Chauveau said in answer to the same member that Government did not intend to do away with school inspectors, but on the contrary to increase their powers.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau it was ordered that the House stand adjourned until Tuesday. It was stated on the part of the Government that the adjournment was to enable members to visit the Saguenay, and the works on the Saint Lawrence, and that it was desirable for members to understand the works they would shortly be called upon to vote money for.

Mr. Young introduced a bill to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes in Montreal.

Poulin introduced a bill to incorporate the College of St. Marie de Monroir.

Mr. Powell introduced a bill to incorporate Bytown as a city.

Mr. Chauveau introduced a bill to incorporate the Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

On motion of Mr. Young an address was ordered to the Governor praying him to cause certain suitable measures to be adopted by which natural products and manufactures of Canada may be represented at the world's fair.

The interim between the above and following dates has been filled up by Ministers and others taking a pleasure excursion at the people's expense.

QUEBEC, October 10, 1854.

The return of the Honourable Messrs. Caley, Smith, J. A. McDonald, and Sir Allan McNab, was announced by the Speaker. The three named members took their Seats and the Oath.

Mr. Masson moved for an address for copies of all reports of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, since January last, together with all accompanying documents, which after a discussion was lost.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, requesting the attendance before a Committee of their body, of Messrs. Langton, McKenzie, and George Brown, to give evidence respecting the charges of corruption alleged against members of the late Government.—The Speaker informed the Messenger the members would attend.

Mr. Bowes introduced a bill to incorporate St. Nicholas's College Toronto.

A long discussion took place on a motion of Mr. Foley for information relative to the Woodstock and Erie Railroad, which was withdrawn.

Dr. Valois introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the Montreal School of Medicine.

Mr. Jobin introduced a bill to amend the Acts concerning the erection of Parishes and the building of Churches in Lower Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie complained of the Clergy Reserves Bill not being introduced to-day, as promised by the Government.

Mr. Morin said the reason was owing to the absence of Mr. Drummond—he had charge of the bill.

The House is considering the report of the Committee on Printing as the report leaves.

Arrival of the Canada.

New York, 6th October, 1854.

The Canada has arrived.

Breadstuffs, buoyant; flour advanced 2s; wheat 4s. Corn 1s 2d; sugar, supply limited. Richardson Bros, quote white wheat 9s 8d a 9s 10d; Canadian, 9s a 9s 6d; red, 8s 9d a 9s. Western Canal flour, 25s 6d a 30s; extra, 30s a 31s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s 6d a 32s 6d. White and yellow corn, 3s 4s a 37s. Consols, 95 1/2 a 95 1/4.

The Arctic sailed on her regular day, but has not yet been heard of.

The allied troops in the Crimea are marching on Sebastopol.

Odesa has been bombarded and ruined.

The Czar has sued for peace.

It is officially announced by the French and English Governments, that on the 14th 56,000 men landed without resistance at Eupatoria, and immediately marched upon Sebastopol. The transports returned to Varna for 14,000 more French.

The Russian fleet has again run into Sebastopol, and part of the allied fleet arrived off.

It was stated at Constantinople, but not confirmed, that the Czar had at the last moment acceded to terms, and a steamer was despatched to postpone landing troops, but alas! the news had not reached the fleet.

It is reported that the batteries of Odesa had been again bombarded, and Anapa and Kercha were closely blockaded.

The evacuation of Moldavia is not complete.

Guigon is recalled from Asia.

Greece makes submission to the "Porte" and offers a treaty of commerce.

Spain.—Affairs unchanged.

The Belgian Ministerial crisis is over; the ministry remains the same.

The Canada brings 133 passengers, including 18 Sisters of Mercy, 11 Spoke 12th of Orma Head. Steamer Europa—bound in, 25th, Baltic ditto.

The instruction issued to the troops at Varna on their embarkation, have been published and indicate the intention to make an immediate push on Sebastopol.

A despatch dated Varna, 22nd ult., says it has been ascertained from reliable sources that they did not oppose the landing of the allies because their entire force in the Crimea numbered only 30,000 men, besides the garrison in Sebastopol—numbering 2,000 strong. The Russians have 30,000 men and 48 guns on the heights from the Crimea to Sebastopol, and will defend this to the utmost.

The armies march on Sebastopol via Simperopol. The first encounter was anticipated to meet the allies.

Ships with troops were off the fortress of Kinburn, an island of Tenberke, doubtless with a view of intercepting Russian reinforcements for the Crimea.

The English are said to have captured a Russian dispatch steamer off Sebastopol, with important dispatches.

All the Strand Battery recently erected at Odesa, has been destroyed by the allied fleets, on the 12th.

A powder magazine exploded at Perseopol; great loss of life on the part of the Russians is reported.

No vessels of the allies were damaged, whilst the embarkation at Varna was being proceeded with—a Turkish steamer upset two gun boats and twenty Zouaves were drowned.

The fleet which left the mouth of the Danube on the 19th of September, met with a serious accident—an English and two French transports having foundered.

Since Napoleon has sent 12,000 musketeers to Scamby, Persia is menaced by the Turcomans, who have taken to the fortresses of Herat and Meihat.

Cholera is abating in Madrid and London—1549 deaths for the week ending 16th in the latter being a decrease of over 500 on previous week.

Louis Napoleon will visit England about Christmas.

A diabolical outrage had been perpetrated in Ireland. About 500 inhabitants of Enniskillen and neighbourhood, proceeded by railway to Derry on the 15th, and had a grand Orange celebration. As they were returning, the train came in contact with a large fragment of rock near an embankment, throwing it off the track, and killing one man and injuring a large number of persons, including Lord Enniskillen. Something of the kind was anticipated, as the train was going at a very slow rate.

Arrival of the Union.

New York, Oct. 11th.

The steamer Union arrived and brings London data to the 27th September. The Washington arrived on 23rd. The Europa came yesterday. The frigate Sandpiper left Southampton for the Baltic on the 27th. The Baltic arrived on the 27th. Everything was going on favorably with Sebastopol expedition for the allies. The actual landing place was 20 miles south of Eupatoria, only 30 miles from Sebastopol. The allies marched on the latter place on 18th September. A general engagement was expected before Sebastopol on the 20th.

The factor population of the Crimea sympathise with the expedition.

Menshikov advanced with troops to Buzluk on river Alma—there to give battle to the allies.

It is reported that the Russians had re-entered Dubudschka with 60,000 men, and would try Varna.

British Government ordered bombardment of Revel before the Baltic fleet returned home.

Liverpool cotton market quite steady; sales of 2 days, 14,000 bales at previous rates. Corn market firm; a slight further advance in wheat and flour. Money market stiff.

London corn market steady; American flour firm.

The Victoria of Egypt has given orders to dispatch 10,000 troops, with corresponding artillery to take part in the war in the East.

AUSTRIA.—General Hapsburgs departed 22nd September. Emperor of Austria telegraphed him to make no impediments to the operations of the allies.

Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, 11th Oct.

The Europa arrived at this port this morning with 3 days later news than the Union. No tidings of an engagement yet between the Allies and Russians in Crimea. Public anxiety in Liverpool was at the highest pitch when the Europa sailed—news of an engagement was being looked for at any moment. The Allies have sent a large force into the sea of Azov to intercept Russian transports.

BRITAIN.—Advanced tenders noticed by Canada continues and prices on all descriptions show an improvement on the week.

Consols closed 95 1/4

The Steamer "Arctic" Lost!

UPWARDS OF 350 PERSONS DROWNED.

New York, 11th Oct., 8-30, A. M.

The Steamer Arctic was lost off Cape Race on the 27th Sept. She came in collision with an unknown propeller. Only 32 are known to be saved. 18 arrived here.

Capt. Luce, Mrs. E. K. Collins and family are among the lost.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ARCTIC.

The Arctic came in contact with another steamer at noon on the 27th ult., about 45 miles off Cape Race, in a dense fog. The steam of the Arctic at the time was at 13 knots an hour, and the propeller had all sails set, with a strong forward wind. It was at first supposed that the Arctic had sustained little or no injury, and assistance was immediately rendered to the propeller, which was principally damaged, but it was soon discovered that the Arctic was also leaking and it gained so rapidly that the fire was soon extinguished. Every effort was then made for saving those on board the Arctic, but as four or five boats had left to render assistance to the propeller, there was only one left, which was soon filled, and a raft was hastily constructed.

A panic took possession of those on board the Arctic. They crowded for the raft and numbers reached it—others were drowned in the attempt. All this time the vessel was filling rapidly, and of a sudden she, with all on board, was engulfed in the sea. All on the raft, except one poor fellow who clung to it for 24 hours were drowned.

At 5 p. m. on the 28th the bark Huron, of St. Andrews, N. B. "hove in sight" and took those in the boat on board—sixteen of them were subsequently transferred to the ship Lebanon, and arrived at this port this morning.

